The People's Korea

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Korea-China Amity Based on "True Comradeship, Deep Trust & Unshakable Revolutionary Fidelity"

"I believe that the great Sino-Korean friendship will be a blessing for our two peoples, greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and continuously develop from generation to generation, pulling through all storms as in the past," said President Li Xiannian, who paid a 4-day official goodwill visit to Korea from Oct. 3 to 6 upon the invitation of DPRK President Kim Il Sung, who concurrently serves as General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

His comment came at the Oct. 3 banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung in welcome of his counterpart.

Mr. Li's third official visit to Korea since 1971 and 1980 (he was invited to the Sixth Congress of the WPK in 1980) once again demonstrated Pyongyang-Beijing's "special relations of friendship that can exist only between true revolutionary comrades, durable relations of friendship with long-standing historical traditions." **(President Kim Il Sung's speech at the Oct. 3 banquet)**

An extraordinary welcome extended to the Chinese goodwill envoy showed the "particularly close relations" or "lips-and-teeth relations" as hundreds of thousands of Pyongyangites enthusiastically welcomed them along an 8-km-long route from the airport to the center of Pyongyang City.

The Chinese party and government delegation headed by PRC President Li Xiannian included: Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, State Councillor and Foreign Minister; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Party Central Committee; Liu Shuqiang, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tao Siji, Vice Minister of Public Security; and Xu Quibao, Special Assistant.

During their stay in the DPRK tete-a-tete talks were held on Oct. 6 between President Kim Il Sung and his counterpart Li Xiannian "in a comradely and friendly atmosphere" after the October 4 summit talks.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers' talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Oct. 5 between Korean Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The Chinese goodwill envoy attended various functions arranged by the Korean side including a mass gymnasium display "Korea Shines" performed by 50,000 boys and girls in Pyongyang, which depicted the independent, self-supporting and self-reliant development of Juche Korea and socialist construction of China as well as a music and dance performance given by the Mansudae Art Troupe.

They also went around Korea's monumental edifices including the West Sea Barrage, the Tower of Juche Idea and Mt. Taesong Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery.

The Chinese entourage on Oct. 3 laid a wreath in the name of Li Xiannian at the Friendship Tower and observed a moment's silence in memory of the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fell in the Korean War against the U.S. aggressors.

A message of thanks to President Kim Il Sung from Mr. Li Xiannian on Oct. 6 said: "We were greatly inspired by the sincere fraternity of friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people. We will always remember it."

Referring to the cordial meetings between them during the visit, message further said, "This reunion made an active contribution to further deepening the feelings of long-standing revolutionary friendship between us and tightening the close relations between our two

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Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens enthusiastically welcome the Chinese goodwill envoy headed by President Li Xiannian along an 8-km route from the airport to the Kim Il Sung Square on October 3. President Kim Il Sung and Li Xiannian on an open car wave their hands to the welcoming crowds at the square.

Presidential Message on 37th Birthday of China

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greeting on September 30 to General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Li Xiannian and Chairman Peng Zhen, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message reads in part:

The Chinese people who entered a period of new turn after the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China have made a great progress in the struggle for realizing the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity of the whole country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Chinese people have registered splendid successes in the building of a new life and the international position of the People's Republic of China is rising markedly.

We express firm solidarity with your people in the cause of building socialism peculiar to China and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who have forged militant friendship in blood through a protracted and arduous common struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and the victory of the cause of socialism.

I am convinced that the relations of indestructible, fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries.

DPRK Constructing Athletic Facilities Near the DMZ

According to Radio Pyongyang, the DPRK is now engaging in the construction of athletic facilities for volleyball, basketball, table tennis, boxing, wrestling and gymnastics near the truce village of Panmunjom.

Reportedly, those sports fields and gymnasiums can be used not only as auxiliary facilities but also as a place where athletes can exercise.

Meanwhile, an athletic village, designed to meet the requirements of any international competitions are under construction in the DPRK capital.

The village is said to include hotels and communication centers as well as sports facilities for soccer, swimming, weight lifting, etc.

They are scheduled to be opened by June 1988.

Shevardnadze Hits Out at U.S. Presence in Korea

At the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze hit out at American forces' presence in the Korean Peninsula, calling it the main obstacle to its reunification, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

He said that one of the acute questions in Asia and Pacific region was above all the question of the Korean Peninsula.

With this, the foreign minister emphasized that the main obstacle to reunification of the 41-year-divided peninsula was the American forces' occupation of its southern sector.

The Korean people desire an end to the country's partition, Mr. Shervardnadze added.

Soviet Official Refers To Olympiad

According to the KCNA, Marat Gramov, Chairman of the USSR State Sports Committee, referring to the Olympic problem, on September 29 said it was natural for the Korean people to demand the simultaneous holding of the international event in Pyongyang.

Noting that there were a series of problems confronting the Games, the official also said that the presence of the U.S. armed forces in south Korea was an important problem among such issues.

He added those problems had been discussed at talks with the President of the International Olympic Committee.

Consistent Policy to Create Peaceful Environments for Socialist Construction

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged on Oct. 3 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the DPRK, the Korean people and in his own name the Korean visit of President Li Xiannian. He said:

Comrade President Li Xiannian, you are old, intimate friend of ours.

You have already paid many visits to our country, and on this occasion you have taken time to visit our country again as President of the People's Republic of China, in spite of your old age.

We are deeply moved by the consistent sincerity and efforts of you, Comrade President and the senior cadres of the Chinese party and state, to promote the friendship between Korea and China. We are very grateful to you for this.

The leaders of our two countries have always stressed proudly that the relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are not ordinary relations. These are special relations of friendship that can exist only between true revolutionary comrades, durable relations of friendship with long-standing historical traditions.

The celebrations held in our two countries some time ago to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance clearly demonstrated once more the invincibility and vitality of friendship between Korea and China.

The Korea-China friendship is displaying so durable and great vitality because it is based on true comradeship, deep trust and unshakable revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the two countries.

We are satisfied with the fact that in recent years the relations between the two countries have been developing to a new, higher stage, adding a brilliant chapter to the glorious history of their friendship, and that a solid foundation has been laid on which they will flower forever from generation to generation.

Korea and China are fraternal socialist countries in the east of Asia and their peoples are carrying out the common tasks for victory in the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

The Chinese people who started another long journey after the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, have made great success in the effort to achieve nationwide stability and unity and build socialism peculiar to China, under the seasoned party leadership including Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The communist party and people of China have recently made a new advance in their struggle to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern socialist state by pressing ahead with the building of both socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization.

The historic change made by the Chinese people and the increased might of the People's Republic of China are contributing greatly to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, independent forces the world over and to the preservation of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

We are convinced that, true to the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the national party conference, the fraternal Chinese people will never fail to achieve a brilliant victory in their struggle to realize four modernizations on the four basic principles, and to unify the whole country by achieving the reversion of Taiwan.

It is the consistent policy of both the Korean and Chinese parties and governments to fight to prevent war and create peaceful environments for socialist construction.

The peaceful environments are indispensable for both construction for socialist modernization in China and the complete victory of socialism in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

Our party and the government of the Republic are making every effort to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of national reunification peacefully, in accordance with the desire and aspiration of the peace-loving people of Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

The communist party, government and people of China are giving positive support and encouragement to the peaceful initiatives which we have taken to accelerate the historic cause of the country's reunification and to the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism.

I should like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party, government and fraternal people of China for their positive support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

By visiting each other frequently, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have discussed the matters of common concern and taken joint actions as required by the situation. This has become a fine tradition and, in the course of this, the friendship between Korea and China has been consolidated and developed continuously.

Fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is an important factor for the successful accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China and a sure guarantee for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people will continue to make efforts to strengthen the traditional Korea-China friendship in future and resolutely fight to build a peaceful new world which is free from domination and subjugation, in firm unity with all the progressive people of the world.

Esteemed Comrade President Li Xiannian, your vist to our country on this occasion will make a great contribution to strengthening and developing the unbreakable Korea-China friendship which is being promoted steadily.

China Fully Respects DPRK's Domestic & Foreign Policies

Speech of President Li Xiannian

Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China, made a speech at the banquet given in the evening on Oct. 3 by President Kim Il Sung.

Extending heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung and to the party, government and people of Korea for the grand and enthusiastic welcome and the warm and meticulous hospitality accorded him and his entourage, President Li Xiannian said:

More than 20 years have passed since my first visit. During the time startling changes have taken place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pyongyang today has become more grandiose, beautiful and harmonized, its appearance completely changing compared with that two decades ago and changing much even compared with six years ago when I visited it.

The Korean people have made great achievements in different fields of socialist construction, consistently adhering to the correct line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence."

You have already successfully carried out the Second Seven-year Plan of national economic development and are vigorously striving to attain the ten long-term objectives of the 80's.

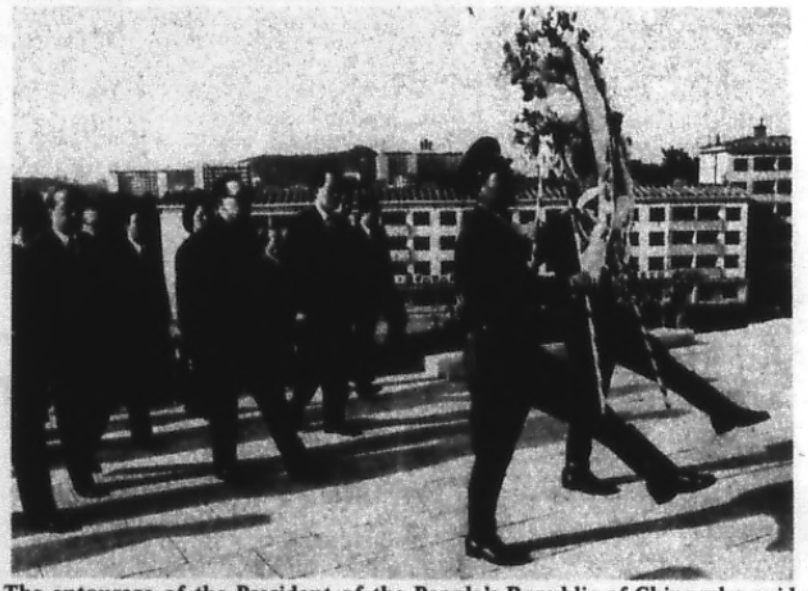
Pursuing the policy of independence, friendship and peace externally, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is actively developing friendly relations with the peoples of many countries.

The Chinese people, as your comrades and comrades-in-arms, always show deep interest in the development of Korea, fully respect the domestic and foreign policies put forth by you and sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by you.

The Chinese people are striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and fully determined to completely change the backward appearance handed down through history by carrying out modernization with strenuous efforts of the people of a number of generations.

Our reform work in many fields is all conducted under condition of the maintenance of the socialist system.

Our reform which is aimed at rousing the enthusiasm of the broad popular masses, accelerating the development of social productive forces, improving the people's living standards and giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, has already brought a tangible effect.



The entourage of the President of the People's Republic of China who paid an official goodwill visit to Korea on Oct. 3-6 laid a wreath in the name of Li Xiannian at the Friendship Tower on Oct. 3.

In carrying out reform internally and pursuing an open-door policy externally, we set store by the construction of material civilization as well as construction of spiritual civilization. The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which closed a few days ago discussed mainly the question of socialist spiritual civilization and adopted an important resolution.

We will invariably adhere to the four-point basic principle – the road of socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought – and consistently develop socialist construction in China.

Socialist construction in China has

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KPA Soldiers' Attendance in Socialist Construction Welcomed

The KPA soldiers have arrived at a construction site according to a measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command on Sep. 5.

Although the situation on the Korean Peninsula is tense, the KPA Supreme Command on Sep.5 announced the withdrawal of 150,000 troops from frontline and other posts so that the measure could contribute to the socialist economic construction of the country.

The KPA Supreme Command said that it intends to cut its forces sharply so that economic construction can be improved and tensions reduced if there were signs that the talks between the military authorities proposed by it can be promoted and tension in Korea be eased.

Those measures have received domestic and international endorsement. The DPRK continues in its commitment, to ease tensions and secure world and local peace.

Pyongyang has been working hard towards these ends. This year alone, the DPRK has came up with a series of measures and new approaches which it hopes will help preserve peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

Noteworthy here are the June 17 proposal to hold tripartite military talks; the June 23 call for a nuclear free peace zone in Korea and the Sept. 5th decision to transfer 150,000 combat troops to peaceful economic construction.

The opposing forces along the DMZ still maintain eyeball to eyeball contact. The cliché that there is a "threat from the north" has become well worn. The DPRK has reiterated that it would never invade the south, whatever happens and has made very effort to secure peace.

Recently, mass meetings have been held in factories, businesses and construction sites throughout the country to welcome the KPA soldiers participation in the economy.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, declared on Sept. 23 that soldiers of combined units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Force were moving to socialist construction sites.

Press Conf. of Ministry of People's Armed Forces

The Ministry of People's Armed Forces called a press conference on Sep. 23 at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the mobilization of soldiers of the Korean People's Army in socialist construction.

Major General Li Hong Sun addressed the conference which was attended by home and foreign reporters.

He declared that now soldiers of combined units and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Force are moving to socialist construction sites, leaving the frontline and posts in accordance with the step taken by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on September 5 to let soldiers take part in the peaceful construction of the country.

The Korean people, he said, are pleased with this step and welcome the people's army soldiers numbering more than 150,000 proceeding into peaceful construction.

He said:

We have taken this step out of the desire to ease tensions created on the Korean Peninsula and preserve and consolidate peace at any cost this year, the International Year of Peace.

With peace subjected to constant threat on the Korean Peninsula due to the anti-peace stand and stance of the United States and the south Korean authorities, we took the active step of mobilizing more than 150,000 people's army soldiers in the peaceful construction of the country and put forward a new peace proposal urging the United States and the south Korean side to follow suit.

We are ready to take a greater go-ahead step, if the United States and the south Korean authorities take any step helpful for detente now, clearly seeing our real intention in taking the peace step.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not keep the situation on the Korean Peninsula strained, crying about the stereotyped fiction of "threat from the north," but show their goodwill to the world peace-loving people by taking practical measures for detente and peace.

Sunchon Vinalon Complex

A mass meeting was held in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, on September 22 to welcome soldiers of the Korean People's Army participating in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers stressed that the step of the KPA Supreme Command for letting multitudes of soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Force take part in peaceful construction despite the strained situation is an expression of the consistent peaceful stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK and it will be greatly conductive to the relaxation of tension and preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea.

The soldiers and constructors should build in a short time the gigantic Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a 100,000-ton capacity.

Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Factory

A mass meeting was held in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, on September 25 to welcome soldiers of the Korean People's Army participating in the construction of a Potash Fertilizer Factory.

Kim Hyong Jong, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, made a report to be followed on the rostrum by working people of different strata and a KPA officer.

The reporter and speakers said that the important step of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to let more than 150,000 soldiers take part in the peaceful construction of the country was a clear expression of the peace-loving idea and desire of the Korean people for removing tension and preserving a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula this year, the "International Year of Peace."

They noted that gigantic peaceful construction is progressing more forcefully in the northern half of the Republic and even multitudes of soldiers are participating in it under a tense situation in which the U.S. and the south Korean junta are becoming more feverish in their new war provocative moves. This clearly proves once again who truly wants peace and reunification and who seeks war and division in Korea, they said.

They stated that the soldiers and builders will pool their strength to guarantee speed and quality on the highest level in the construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Factory and thereby actively contribute to the successful realization of the grand construction plan of the Workers' Party of Korea.

EDITORIAL

Asian Games Used for Political Purposes

The 10th Asian Games closed on October 5, in Seoul, leaving an indelible stain on the history of the Games. This was due to the Chon junta using this great event for its own political purposes as a means of prolonging the national division of Korea and its stay in power.

Despite this, the south Korean authorities claimed that the Games were a great success and said that the 1988 Olympics would go smoothly.

These statements ignore the widespread social unrest in south Korea and the fact that this regime does not enjoy the support of the people whom it supposedly represents.

Indeed, the fanfare of the Games was used to distract media attention from the great social and political difficulties facing the present administration.

For the duration of the Games the country was in a state of semi-martial law.

The Kimpo International Airport bombing prior to the Games was immediately attributed to north Koreans, before an investigation had got underway and this was used as a pretext for mobilizing military officers and enforcing strict security measures. Even now, weeks later, the south Korean authorities have been unable to produce any evidence to substantiate their claim that the DPRK had any involvement in this terrorist incident.

Undaunted, the Chon junta proceeded to arrest over 200,000 people and forced students to enlist in the army so that they could be sent to the country.

The military presence in Seoul was so great that on the last day of the Games, policemen outnumbered spectators watching the end of the marathon.

During the Games, all debate on constitutional revision was stopped in the "national assembly" and all democratic protest was severely suppressed. In particular, university student's protest against the Games itself.

A Japanese newspaper pointed out, ". . . One great disappointment was that the Games ended without bringing any improvement to the north-south issue." (Oct. 6 Editorial of Asahi Shimbun)

The south Korean authorities must sincerely reflect upon their behaviour, in order to resume north-south dialogues and to host sporting events, in the future, for peace and goodwill.

They should respond to the DPRK's co-hosting proposals, supported by the majority of south Koreans so that the 24th Olympiad in 2 years will be a success in every sence of the word.

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invariably been an object of interest and support of the Korean comrades.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Korean party, government and people on behalf of the Chinese party, government and people.

To preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world is a unanimous desire of the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world at present.

Easing tension on the Korean Peninsula is not only accordant with the interests of the peoples in this region but also favorable to the universal peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Korean party and government have made tireless efforts to ease the strain on the Korean Peninsula and promote the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and put forward a number of reasonable proposals.

I attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea six years ago upon your party's invitation.

At the congress Comrade Kim Il Sung solemnly put forward the proposal for realising reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and indicated the orientation and way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people love peace and the Chinese government pursues a peaceful diplomatic policy of sovereignty and independence.

We, too, are vigorously struggling to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

That is why we have a good understanding of the ardent desire of the Korean people to put an end to the division of the country and achieve its peaceful reunification at an early date.

We have always held that the United States must stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from south Korea and that the Korean people be let to solve the question of the country's peaceful reunification by themselves free from foreign interference.

We resolutely support your just stand and reasonable assertions and wholeheartedly hope that the Korean people will continue to make a new advance in their cause of reunification.

A reunified and peaceful Korea will certainly appear in the east of the world.

Particularly close relations have been forged between China and Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung rightly said that the Korean and Chinese peoples are tied up with each other in one destiny for good and all.

The Chinese party and government set great store by the great Sino-Korean friendship forged in the protracted revolutionary struggle and cause of socialist construction. This friendship in lips-and-teeth relations is a great embodiment of proletarian internationalism and a crystal of coincidence of fundamental interests of the two peoples and a friendship which has withstood trials.

It is an unshakable policy of our party and government to constantly develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea.

In recent years the leaders of our two parties and two countries have steadily developed the friendship between the two countries, paying visits to each other as if they would do to their relatives.

I believe that the great Sino-Korean friendship will be a blessing for our two peoples, greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and continuously develop from generation to generation, pulling through all storms as in the past.

U.S. Congressmen Concerned About Torture in S. Korea

A group of U.S. congressmen expressed "deep concern" on Sep. 29 to south Korean authorities about the alleged torture of Kim Gun Tae, who they said has been imprisoned on charges of "making propaganda for north Korea".

"Kim's experiences are seen as part of a deliberate and perversive policy, which we find to be most troubling," the congressmen said in a letter to Chon Du Hwan.

"We are concerned about Mr. Kim's personal welfare in prison and earnestly hope that he is no longer subject to abuse during the remainder of his prison sentence."

The letter was initiated by Representative Edward Feighan and signed by 54 congressmen.

It said Kim was arrested Sept. 4, 1985, and interrogated and reportedly tortured at national police headquarters before being transferred to the prosecutor's office in Seoul three weeks later.

He has since been sentenced to five years in prison, the congressmen said.

They pointed out that "torture methods included electric shock, water torture and being forced to swallow water which had been laced with red pepper and salt."

1,600 Students Demonstrate Across S. Korea

A total of 1,600 students staged violent demonstrations on October 10 on their campuses across the nation, chanting anti-"government" and anti-American slogans, according to the police.

In Seoul, students gathered at three campuses – Yonsei, Kookmin universities and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies – to organize three chapters of united fronts for struggle against "government" and the United States.

They clashed violently with riot police forces who tried to quell the rallies firing tear gas bombs, causing citizens in many parts of the metropolitan area to cough and shed tears.

In provinces, about 100 students also staged demonstrations in Taegu and Wonju. They are from Kyongbuk National and Sangji universities.

About 500 students from Yonsei, Sogang and Ewha Women's universities staged a rally to organize the western students' chapter on the Yonsei campus and dispersed after one hour of violent clash with riot police who entered the campus.

They hurled stones and police responded with tear gas bombs.

Over 500 students from universities and colleges located in eastern part of Seoul, including Korea, Hanyang and Kyunghee, held a similar rally at around 1 p.m. on the campus of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Anti-Communist Force To Be Built Up

The south Korean national police headquarters disclosed on October 2 that it plans to recruit 1,145 police personnel who will deal exclusively with anti-communism affairs and the problems caused by the "leftist-oriented ideology indoctrination" among students and workers.

They said that departments and sections in charge of ever-rising anti-"government" movement would be expanded in line with the authorities' policy to reinforce the security function of the police and the prosecution.

According to the plan, the present two departments and four sections handling anti-communism affairs would be expanded to three departments and nine sections.

The projected three sections under a department will exclusively deal with "radical, leftist" thoughts.

Similar departments and sections are to be established at major police stations across the country by the end of this year.

A total of 638 police personnel will be recruited within this year and the remaining 507 next year.

SKNDF Issues White Paper on Popular Literature

The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front recently issued a white paper on popular literature introducing the struggle waged by progressive literary men and exposing Chon Du Hwan's suppression of popular literature, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Progressive literary men, too, are taking an active part in the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people of all walks of life for independence and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the white paper noted, and said:

Popular literature in south Korea is aimed at putting an end to the subjugation by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan, achieving independence and democracy in society and peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and realizing the genuine happiness of the people.

Democratic literary men paid foremost attention to organizing the movement for popular literature.

Thanks to positive activities of democratic literary men, the council of the movement for popular culture, the council of men of letters for freedom and so on have been formed.

In south Korea literary men who had participated in the past anti-fascist movement for democracy and literary men of the young generation from the poor are now directing efforts to the creation of realistic popular literature reflecting the demand of the popular masses of various strata including workers, peasants and urban paupers.

Millions of copies of popular literary works of over 1,800 kinds are now suppressed by the fascist "regime" in south Korea.

These works bring to the light the life of the people at the lowest echelon including the workers, peasants and urban paupers in south Korea, the brutal suppression by the fascist group and the U.S. imperialists' aggression and plunder.

Noting that Chon Du Hwan is stifling the creative freedom of literary men by mobilizing various types of suppressive machines, the white paper continued:

In the five years of his power, Chon Du Hwan banned selling of tens of millions of copies of books of literature and art of over 320 kinds including novels and poems and even those by well-known foreign writers.

Suppression of human rights of men of literature and art including writers is now indescribably harsh in south Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique ruthlessly suppressed progressive literary men without hesitation, linking them with fictitious "cases".

The white paper laid bare the harsh violation of human rights of literary men by the Chon Du Hwan fascist group with the mobilization of the most brutal and cruel means of torture in the ancient, medieval and modern ages.

Political Detainees Reach 1,229: NKDP

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party on October 3 maintained that the number of people arrested for political reasons reached 1,229 as of September 30.

According to the Human Rights Committee of the NKDP, the total figure breaks down to 807 students, 162 dissidents, 168 workers, six people whose unlicensed houses were demolished, and 77 prisoners who had been arrested before 1984.

Committee chairman Rep. Pak Chan Jong asserted that there were differences in the tallies of the "government" and his committee.

For example, he noted, the number announced by the "government" as of June 18 was 996, compared to the NKDP's 1,032.

On August 14, the "government" tally was 800 but NKDP had 1,132.

Families of Detainees Stage Sit-in

About 100 family members of those students who are now in prison on charges of violating the "law on assembly and demonstrations" started a protest sit-in at the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party on October 2. Some 40 of them continued their protest overnight.

The protesters strongly urged opposition lawmakers to thoroughly investigate the practices of human rights violations in prisons against students who they said were imprisoned for their involvement in demonstrations.

They revealed that a student activist Miss Kim Mi Jong of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies attempted to commit suicide by cutting her wrist at the Wonju Prison in Kangwon Province.

They also alleged that about 270 student inmates who protested against human rights violations at the Seoul Penitentiary on Sep. 26 were attacked by other prisoners who had their numbers torn off from their uniforms.

They claimed that the attackers were instigated by prison officials.

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Asiad.

"When all of those factors are taken into consideration, a more realistic figure for Asiad visitors would be under 100,000," says the store official. Even more damaging than the inaccuracy of the projections, say some hoteliers, is the reaction it produced outside Korea.

'No Right to Complain'

Everybody kept saying, 'We're going to be sold out during Asiad. We're going to be sold out. There won't be any rooms available," says a hotelier. "That backfired. Some people who would otherwise have come here during that time didn't because they didn't think they could get a room."

Mr. Kim says such complaints amount to nit-picking. "No hotelier, no restaurateur, no shopkeeper, no tour operator has a right to complain," he says. While business may have been a bit slower than expected during the games, he says, it's extremely short-sighted of business leaders involved in tourism to ignore the long-term benefits of the games.

"The visitor arrivals and the amount they spent are important," he says. "But much more important is the invisible amount we earned in publicity and promotion of Korea throughout the world. Within two weeks, we got 10 to 15 years of promotion, worth several hundred million dollars in advertising, at a tremendous savings."

Mr. Kim expects the international publicity and promotion that the Asian Games and the Olympics bring to South Korea to attract more tourists year-round. That, in turn, will enlarge the total pie of tourism earnings in the long run and mean permanently bigger slices for the industry.

"The proof of my theory," he says, "is that today, all of the hotel rooms in Seoul are full, since the day the games ended. There isn't a room available in the city. And this will continue as visitors drawn here by the Asiad publicity continue to increase."

But hoteliers and restaurateurs, who must answer to their shareholders or bankers for month-to-month performance, aren't buying Mr. Kim's rationale.

"That's total nonsense," says the sales director of one of the Seoul's biggest hotels. "The people who are filling up our hotel now are those who have business here and who had stayed away from Seoul in the past three weeks because of the Asian Games."

Adds a colleague: "A worse-than-expected September is just a bad month from where I sit. Whether I should look at it as an investment in the future isn't important. How my owners see the return on their investment is."

Chon to Pull S. Korea's Strings after '88 Vote, Kim Dae Jung Charges

Kim Dae Jung, the opposition candidate in south Korea's last "free and open" presidential election in 1971, believes that Chon Du Hwan intends to pull the strings of power for the leader who succeeds him in 1988.

Kim charged in an interview that Chon intends to amend the constitution to provide for a cabinet system of government, "whether the people want it or not," because Chon needs that form of government to retain power.

He said Chon could control a prime minister at the head of such a government by two means:

First, Chon will retain his post as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and this will enable him "to appoint the candidate for prime minister," Kim said.

Second, as the immediate past president, Chon will become chairman of the advisory committee to the president or to the prime minister.

This is now a largely ceremonial group composed of former heads of "government" and chiefs of state, but Chon, according to Kim, plans to increase its power.

"With these two posts, he could pull the strings that control the new leader," Kim said.

Although Kim offered no evidence to support his charges, a high-ranking Western diplomat, who asked not to be identified by name, agreed with the often-jailed opposition leader.

The diplomat said that he, too, thinks Chon intends to retain power after leaving the presidency at the end of his single seven-year term, as the present constitution requires.

Kim, 62, who is free but deprived of his civil rights under a suspended 20-year jail sentence for sedition, condemned Chon for refusing to meet him and Kim Yong Sam, the two men who control the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

If there is no meeting with Chon, "the political situation will grow tense," Kim said. "There is a large possibility that Chon will take stern measures against us. But he will not succeed. The people will not tolerate dictatorship any more."

Kim said the opposition will remain opposed to violence and resist radical calls to "make Japan and the United States (which are perceived to be supporting Chon) our enemies."

Moderation, he said, will be necessary to "persuade the middle class to join us in 'people's power,' as in the Philippines," he said, referring to the mass movement that brought down the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in February.

But Kim predicted that if the government moves forcefully, the people will rise up next year.

"When they do," he said, "if they retain strong unity and remain moderate, 'people's power' will emerge. With that kind of pressure from the people, Chon will have to choose whether to fight the people to the end and create his own misfortune, or to choose a direct presidential form of democracy and a peaceful transfer of power desired by the people."

Kim said the opposition will resist any calls for retaliation against Chon, who seized power in a 1980 coup.

But Chon "could also choose to suppress us entirely and declare martial law or carry out a military coup," Kim said.

"Yes, he could do that. But that will only worsen the situation. It will not create stability. The people have become too strong. Their desire for democracy is too strong. And they no longer fear punishment."

Kim charged that Chon has been following a strategy of deception to suppress manifestations of Korean's desire for reform.

First, he said, Chon persuaded the opposition party to stop its pro-reform rallies throughout the country in favor of joining a constitutional reform committee in the national assembly. Now, he said, Chon intends to stall the committee's deliberations until the end of the year.

"Then, when students are on vacation in the cold of January or February, he plans to apporve constitutional amendments and stage a national referendum to implement them," Kim charged.

Although the ruling party lacks the two-thirds majority in the national assembly needed to approve amendments, Kim said he believes that it aims to pick up votes from other opposition parties and from defectors from the New Korea Democratic Party.

Chon, he said, is attempting to drive a wedge between him on the one hand and Kim Yong Sam and Lee Min U, the titular head of the NKDP, on the other.

But he predicted that neither Kim Yong Sam nor Lee Min U would yield to the president's demand that they accept a cabinet system of government.

With Kim Dae Jung in the lead, the opposition party is demanding that Chon's authoritarian 1980 constitution be revised to permit a direct presidential election, a contest Chon's party is widely believed to be convinced it cannot win.

Kim said the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador, James R. Lilley, now deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, offers "a possibility that American policy toward south Korea will become more realistic than up to now."

He said he hopes Lilley will spend more time exchanging opinions with opposition and dissident leaders than Ambassador Richard L. Walker did.

Walker plans to leave south Korea on Oct. 25.

(Los Angeles Times, Sep. 30, '86)

Growing Korean Prostitution Network in US

It's an import business that deals in deception, that thrives on lust and greed.

The commodity is sex. The imports are Korean women. And profits often depend on a marriage license.

Police believe thousands of people and millions of dollars are involved in a growing Korean prostitution network that allegedly operates like a modern slave ring, moving women across the United States and trading them like cattle.

Some of the trade, authorities contend, has its beginnings in sham marriages–U.S. servicemen who meet and marry Korean women, some already prostitutes, in their homelands.

Experts believe some men are paid, others are duped by women eager to enter the United States, where sex for sale is more lucrative.

Still others, they say, are men with solid marriages who lose their wives to recruiters who work near military bases in America and entice Koreans into prostitution with promises of wealth in seemingly innocent jobs.

This problem isn't new. What has changed, authorities say, is expanding from big cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Houston and the Seattle-Tacoma area to quiet suburbs.

"We had no idea what a massive organization it really is," said William Dwyer, police chief of Farmington Hills, Mich., a Detroit suburb where 17 people, all but one Korean, were arrested in raids last fall on five health spas.

"It's just as big as the Mafia," said Neal Leonard, a vice officer in the Houston Police Department and an expert on Asian organized crime.

"People look at it and think it's just a little prostitution. That's just baloney."

Some Korean-American leaders complain they've been tarred by the actions of a few. Others deny such a network exists and say police exaggerate the problem.

"Every race, a small number have got a problem," said Yong Moon, president of the Korean Association in Junction City, which adjoins the army's Fort Riley.

"I say it's less than 1 percent."

In Junction City, Kan., about 400 people, mostly Koreans, met this spring to denounce as over-blown reports about local Koreans involved in prostitution.

Korean leaders urged anyone involved in illegal activity to stop.

Police are quick to note only a fraction of Koreans in the United States are involved.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service set up a task force this spring to investigate "organized and coordinate efforts by Koreans to enter this country and engage in prostitution," said INS senior special agent Mark Riordan. "The way they're doing it is through fraudulent marriages, we believe."

"We believe there's a network, loosely knit," Riordan added. "We do see the girls systematically moving throughout the country – San Francisco, Houston, Seattle, Cleveland. ... We think there's millions and millions of dollars being generated."

Riordan said the INS was investigating reports that "marriage brokers" had paid servicemen $500 to $10,000 each to wed Korean women so they could enter the United States, and then get divorced, he said.

The army says about 20,000 soldiers in Korea return to the United States each year. In 1985, 2,777 soldiers married Korean women; in the first half of this year the number was 1,044, the army said.

The army said it has no reported cases of GIs being disciplined for taking part in sham marriages.

However, spokesmen say the army beefed up its policies last December and now requires U.S. soldiers in Korea who want to marry to sign an affidavit saying they understand it is illegal to knowingly engage in fraudulent unions.

Maj. Bruce Bell, an army spokesman in Washington, said he knew of no other army location where the affidavit is required, although in West Germany, GIs marrying local women must sign non-military documents attesting to the validity of the marriages.

(AP)

U.S. Envoy to S. Korea Sides with Chon's Critics

Richard L. Walker, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to south Korea, said on Sep. 29 that south Korea has its first chance in 38 years as a republic to elect a government "that has all the hallmarks of legitimacy."

If it misses that chance, Walker said in an interview, "the country will be set back politically 20 years."

In the first such comments Walker has made for the record, he underscored a concern widespread among diplomats that if south Korea fails to transform itself from an authoritarian "government" into a democracy, the result could be a return to martial law or another coup.

Walker will leave south Korea on Oct. 25 after five years and three months as ambassador.

He said he will "watch with great apprehension and concern" how the south Koreans attempt to solve their "constitutional crisis."

Chon Du Hwan, who had rejected efforts to revise the authoritarian constitution that he imposed in 1980, agreed last April to accept constitutional amendments before he steps down in February, 1988.

The opposition and DJP are discussing reforms, in the national assembly, that will put to a national referendum.

But the constitutional revision commitee that was set up in the assembly in July has become deadlocked over procedure and over Chon's insistence on adopting a parliamentary form of government.

The opposition wants a presidential system and direct election of president. Walker said he is not optimistic about the outcome, which he indicated will be decided sometime next year.

It was the first time that any ranking U.S. official, even indirectly, has publicly sided with Chon's critics, who have charged consistently that the former general's "government" lacks legitimacy.

Chon came to power in a coup in May, 1980.

(Los Angeles Times, Sep. 30, '86)

Major Achievements of Chongryun Since Its 13th Congress

—For Democratic National Education and Korea's Reunification— (3)

Chongryun has had many achievements in providing Korean residents in Japan with a good education, helping to secure their democratic rights and working towards the reunification of Korea.

Chongryun has constantly tried to increase its effectiveness, consolidate unity within the organization and maintain its allegiance to the DPRK under the banner of Juche and the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Nowadays, many young Koreans are taking over prominent positions within the organization, and strong emphasis is being put on the encouragement of this trend in the future.

Chongryun has always been conscious of the educational requirements of young Koreans, as the very future of the organization depends on those people.

Even in Japan the new generation of Koreans are growing up with a bright future.

Democratic National Education

The democratic national education provided by Chongryun has received a great deal of acclaim and positive evaluation over the years.

Today, Chongryun operates 154 schools across Japan, from kindergarten to university. There are 85 primary schools, 56 middle schools, 12 high schools and 1 university offering 4- and 2-year teacher training courses and 2-year post graduate courses.

In October this year, Chongryun celebrated 40 years of providing secondary education to Koreans in Japan. This has only been possible because of the exceptional support of the DPRK, which has sent ¥37,825,922,433 over this period for educational funds and stipends.

Chongryun is deeply concerned with improving the educational standards of its schools and endeavours to become self-sufficient in the supply of teachers and the compilation of textbooks. Recently, it has been taking steps to improve teacher training and upgrade its curriculums.

One of the great successes of Chongryun's educational program is that Korean residents and their children have been given an opportunity to develop as dignified overseas citizens of the DPRK, capable of providing the future leadership of Chongryun and becoming nation builders with the responsibility of ensuring prosperity and expanding international friendship and cooperation.

Strong emphasis is also placed on extracurricular activities so that students may obtain high levels of scientific knowledge, good manners and a strong physique.

In March, this year, at the 16th World Juvenile Painting Contest Korean students were awarded 104 prizes: 1 special gold, 6 golds, 20 silvers and 77 bronzes.

The annual contest attracted 21,870 contestants from 84 countries, aged between 3 and 15.

Although the contest has been held regularly since 1970, this was only the second time Korean students have taken part.

Chongryun intends to ensure continued Korean participation in this event in the future.

Foreign language learning is also given special attention and this can be witnessed by the fact that Korean students have been successful in English oratorical contests held here.

The encouragement that Chongryun gives to sports finally bore fruit this year when Kim Chang Fan, 12th grader of Kanagawa Korean Middle and Junior High School, and Kim Chol Sun, 8th grader of Aichi Korean Middle and Junior High School, respectively took part in the 1st Winter Asian Games held in Sapporo in February.

In response to the rapidly changing situation today, Chongryun will continue to foster the development and enhancement of the educational facilities it provides.

Reunification of the Fatherland

Perhaps the main objective of the organization is to work for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, a task which Chongryun has been pursuing since its foundation.

Every effort is made to inform Korean compatriots about the reunification policies of the DPRK and to mobilize them so that this goal may be realized.

Since the 13th Congress, Chongryun has petitioned for the establishment of 3-way talks, as proposed by the DPRK, so that a relaxation of tensions in Korea can develop and steps can begin to be taken in the direction of peaceful reunification.

From March 1 to June 25, 1984, Chongryun mobilized all its functionaries and compatriots in a successful effort to collect 5 million signatures calling for the instigation of 3-way talks so that the provocative nuclear policies of the U.S. could be discussed in an atmosphere of frankness and conciliation.

A host of difficulties obstructed this campaign, but the hard work of Korean residents overcame the difficulties and turned the campaign into an overwhelming success. In the end 6.47 million signatures were collected.

This campaign illustrated that many Japanese support the Korean reunification movement.

Chongryun also actively supports the south Korean people in their justifiable struggle against the fascist dictatorship of the Chon junta and in their constant struggle for democracy in south Korea.

Chongryun has played an important role over the last 40 years and will not diminish its efforts in the future as U.S. militarism continues to engulf Korea, dictatorship continues to pervade every facet of life in the south and rapidly changing technological developments make the need for highly educated and skilled Koreans more urgent than ever before.

(Concluded)

Sports and Culture

Scores of Dictionaries Published

PYONGYANG Sept. 27 (KCNA) – The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House recently brought out scores of dictionaries.

Among them are "Philosophical Dictionary", "Economic Dictionary" (vols. 1 and 2), "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture and Sports" and other dictionaries for different fields.

The "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture and Sports" contains materials showing the great vitality of the Juche-based idea and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on physical culture and sports and materials on the development of physical culture and sports throughout the world.

It lists Korea's and world's renowned players on individual lines and gives an intensive description of them. It also gives a photo- and picture-illustrated description of the Olympic and world records set in different sports events – boxing, parachuting, wrestling, speed skating, shooting and so on – in the Korean alphabetic order.

Besides, the dictionary gives a comprehensive review of the historical origin of Korea's mass gymnastic display and national and international games and their procedures, materials on the history of the development of world sports, the organization of major sports games, sports organizations and organs, sports paraphernalia and facilities and sports terms.

The basic mission of the publishing house is to bring out scientific and theoretical books, periodicals and dictionaries for the use of scientists and technicians.

In the past it has edited "Encyclopedia" (vols. 1-6) and a big 3-volume encyclopedia covering political, economic, scientific, cultural, military and all other realms and published many dictionaries for different fields.

This year alone more than 200 big, medium-sized and small dictionaries and scientific and theoretical books have been published.

Now the employees of the house are making haste at the final stage with the edition of "Encyclopedia for Students" (vols. 1-9), "Common Encyclopedia of Modern Sciences" and "Encyclopedia of Common Geographical Knowledge".

Korean Boxer Gets Gold

PYONGYANG October 9 (KCNA) – Korean boxer Paek Yong Nam carried away the gold in the 48 kilogram category at the Berlin International Boxing Tournament held in the GDR over October 1-7.

In the finals on the 6th he trounced the Japanese rival 5-0, seizing the initiative from the very start and putting him at disadvantage with unremitting blows.

Third Int'l Shooting Tournament

PYONGYANG October 8 (KCNA) – The third international shooting tournament which opened in Pyongyang on October 3 closed Oct. 6.

Competing in the tournament were Bulgaria, Hungary, China, Czechoslovakia and Korea (A and B).

Following are the winners in the events:

60-SOTS PRONE:
MAN Chrituz (Czechoslovakia)
WOMAN Yang Honglei (China)

AIR RIFLE:
MAN Kim Dong Gil (Korea A)
WOMAN Chong Un Ju (Korea A)

SKEET SHOOTING:
MAN Ma Il Nam (Korea A)
WOMAN Kim Song Sil (Korea A)

AIR PISTOL:
MAN Poponitz Zoltan (Hungary)
WOMAN Rim Sun Ae (Korea A)

SMALLBORE RIFLE (3x40):
Kim Dong Gil (Korea A)

RUNNING-PIG AIR RIFLE:
Han In Sok (Korea A)

STANDARD RIFLE (3x20):
Yang Honglei (China)

FREE PISTOL:
Tot Tomash (Hungary)

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL:
Balog Laslo (Hungary)

CENTRE-FIRE PISTOL:
Paek Jong Suk (Korea A)

RUNNING-PIG RIFLE (NORMAL):
Cho Sung Nam (Korea A)

RUNNING-PIG RIFLE (VARIED):
Nam Gil Sop (Korea A)

TRAP SHOOTING:
Kubec (Czechoslovakia)

National Competitions of Traditional Games

PYONGYANG Sept. 27 (KCNA) – The 23rd National Competitions of Traditional Games were held in Sariwon from September 20 to 25.

The participants competed in Korean wrestling, swing and seesawing.

North Pyongan Provincial players finished winners in wrestling and swing and Pyongyang municipal players in seesawing. Those of North Hwanghae Province, Pyongyang and Kaesong municipalities, North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong and Ryanggang provinces displayed good skills in the games.

Traditional sports have became a part and parcel of the people's life in Korea with their massive participation and their sports technique is developing fast.

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (8)

A sixteen-meter-high base and stone stairs of Manwol-dae. Manwol-dae is known as remains of the palace of a Koryo king. As there was a place viewing the moon, it was called Manwol-dae. (full moon)

Once there stood gorgeous palaces on this base. It is now placed in Songak-dong, Kaesong City.

Exhibition of Ex-South Korean Artists Held in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG Sept. 25 (KCNA) – An art exhibition of Lee Ung No and his wife Pak In Kyong, Korean artistis living in France, opened at the Korean Art Gallery in Pyongyang.

The couple have fought against fascism and dictatorship and for the reunification of Korea, remaining true to their patriotic principle, and striven for the development of the fine art of the nation and promotion of friendship with artists of other countries.

On show at the exhibition are a hundred and dozens of works–landscapes, figure and genre paintings, and paintings of flowers and birds.

The works are strong in national coloring for the traditional technique of Korean painting.

"Folk Dance" (trio), "Bamboo," "Plum" and other paintings attract the attention of the visitors for their succinct and vigorous strokes and truthful depiction.

"For the Reunification of the Fatherland" (trio), "the Day of Reunification," "Popular "Masses," "For Peace against War and Nuclear Weapons" and other works reflect the Korean people's desire for national reunification and the demand of the world peace-loving people.

Lee Ung No and Pak In Kyong, who held an exhibition in Tokyo in October 1985, stand with Lee's work as a background. The couple were arrested on alleged charges of espionage in Paris in connection with the "East Berlin Incident" in 1967, which also took the famous composer Yun I Sang, away from West Germany.

After 2 years and nine months, they were released and now live in Paris.

On the Train

By Hwang Myong Mi

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (6)—

(Continued from No. 1,309 issue)

On March 10, our homeroom teacher announced that an article about pupils from our school had appeared in the Asahi Shimbun (a leading Japanese daily), and she proceeded to read it to us.

It was written by a Japanese man and was titled "Songs of Korean children which brought smiles on the train."

The article began, "At about 8 o'clock on February 29th, I got on a train at Kawasaki station. There were three girls and one boy on the train, whom I took to be primary school children. There was nothing about them that was different from Japanese pupils, though I realized they were Korean from books they were holding in their hands."

"As the train passed through Matsudo station, the smallest girl began singing a Korean song in a low voice.

"Adults near them were smiling as they listened to her sing".

"Even in the jam-packed train the little girl seemed confident and happy and Japanese adults watching her had heartwarming expressions on their faces."

"Although Japanese killed a lot of Koreans at the time of the Kanto Earthquake, as I listened to the children's song I decided always to keep the peace so that their songs would echo forever."

As my homeroom teacher finished reading my mouth dropped open with surprise and I almost cried out. The girl who sang on the train was none other than Chun Mi, my youngest sister.

Chun Mi and I take the train from Tokatsuchi station in Chiba Prefecture to Mikawashima every day we go to school. The train is always overcrowded and the journey can take two hours.

I usually commute with my first grade younger sister, my third grade younger brother and a fourth grade boy, who lives in our neighbourhood. On our way to school we always have a hard time, especially on the train. With the exception of me no-one can see anything and the smell of alcohol from some of the adults often makes us sick.

Many times I've felt as if I was being choked to death, and often, on rainy days we've slipped, fell and been trampled.

Sometimes in the surge of the crowds our satchels have been squashed and broken.

Many times the younger ones have been driven to tears, but we've never wished that we were attending a Japanese school. Although there are Japanese schools near our home we prefer to travel to a Korean school.

At our Korean school we can enjoy ourselves. Though we live in Japan, we can talk to our classmates in our mother tongue and feel as if we were in Korea.

There, we can help each other, attend the nonabsent movement and enjoy club activities. We have many clubs including soccer, Korean dance, table tennis and many musical associations.

I'm a member of the brass band club as I enjoy playing musical instruments. All the members help each other and instruct the younger members.

These days, my mother often says, "I'm really glad I sent you to the Korean school."

Recalling the early days, she said there wasn't a minute when she didn't worry about us thinking about our long journey to school, especially on rainy and snowy days. Whenever she said this I assured her that it was alright and told her not to worry. At the back of my mind, I said to myself, "Thank you mother for always caring about us and for sending us to a Korean school. I hope we can make you proud of us and one day help our country."

However difficult it may be for us and no matter how crowded the trains are, nothing will stop us attending our Korean school.

My brother, sister and their classmates proudly sing Korean songs on the train, in their pretty ringing voices.

We thank you President Kim Il Sung,
Who loves and cares for us,
To become future masters of Korea,
Thank you, thank you very much.

This is the song of "We thank you President Kim Il Sung," which tells Japanese people about the spirit and proudness of our Korean nation.

"We are Korean pupils who attend Korean schools. Though we were born and brought up in Japan, we are loved as flower buds of Korea who will one day become masters. How happy we are! "

Repeating these words to myself, I hold my brother and sister's hands tightly and go to school where we're met with smiles from our friends.

(Sixth-grader of the Tokyo Korean First Primary and Middle School)

(To be continued)

Let's go home!

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 22-Oct. 7)

Sep. 22

* The 1986-1987 working plan for scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture between the government of the DPRK and the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi.

Sep. 27

* A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation between the Pyongyang and Moscow universities of railways was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 29

* A protocol of the Korea-China border railway meeting was signed in Sinuiju.
* An agreement of cooperation between the foreign ministries of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic for 1986-1990 was concluded in Pyongyang.

Oct. 7

* A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation in health service and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of National Health of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Korea-China Amity

(Continued from page 1)

parties and two countries."

"Peace Indispensable for China and Korea"

"The peaceful environment are indispensable for both construction for socialist modernization in China and for the complete victory of socialism in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification," President Kim Il Sung said at the Oct. 3 banquet. **(See his speech on page 2)**

He said that it was consistent policy of the both the Korean and Chinese parties and governments to fight to prevent war and create a peaceful environment for socialist construction.

Pointing to the DPRK's endeveavour to ease tension in Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea and the fact that the Chinese party, government and people have given every positive support and encouragement to DPRK's peace initiatives, President Kim expressed thanks to them.

"By visiting each other frequently, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have discussed the matters of common concern and taken joint actions as required by the situation," the DPRK President said and continued, "This has become a fine tradition and, in the course of this, friendship between Korea and China has been consolidated and developed continuously."

He stressed that Mr. Li Xiannian's latest visit to Korea would make a great contribution to strengthening and developing the unbreakable Korea-China friendship which is being promoted steadily.

Meanwhile, Chinese President Li Xiannian in his banquet speech laid emphasis on "particularly close relations between China and Korea", saying, "This friendship in lips-and-teeth relations is a great embodiment of proletarianism and a crystal of coincidence of fundamental interests of the two peoples and a friendship which has withstood trials." **(See his speech on page 2)**

He said that the Chinese party and government set great store by the great Sino-Korean friendship forged in the protracted revolutionary struggle and cause of socialist construction.

Noting that it was an unshakable policy of the Chinese party and government to constantly develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea, President Li said, "The leaders of our two parties and two countries have steadily developed friendship between the two countries, paying visits to each other as if they would do to their relatives."

Extraordinary Welcome

A festive mood pervaded Pyongyang Airport and the streets of the capital city of Pyongyang upon receiving Mr. Li Xiannian and his entourage on Oct. 3.

Thousands of people with flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands enthusiastically welcomed at the airport the distinguished guests from China, "renewing their resolution to consolidate and develop generation after generation under the leadership of the party great Korea-China friendship established and cultivated by the leaders of the two countries," according to the KCNA.

Set up at the airport were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung! ", "Long live the great Communist Party of China! ", "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea! " and "Long live the People's Republic of China! "

Seen in front of the crowd were the slogans "Warm welcome to Comrade Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China!" and "Long live the indestructible, militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese people! "

President Kim Il Sung came out to the airport to meet the Chinese envoy.

Present at the airport were Pak Sung Chul and Li Jong Ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents, Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK CC and Premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong Nam, member of the Politbureau of the WPK CC, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Among these present there were the Chinese ambassador, embassy officials and members of other foreign diplomatic corps in Pyongyang, and members of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers at the MAC.

The special Chinese plane arrived at the airport amid welcome music and the rousing cheers of "Hurrah! "

A grand function took place at the airport in welcome of President Li and his entourage. The national anthems of China and Korea were played.

Two heads of states reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army while a 21-gun salute boomed.

The crowd enthusiastically welcomed Li Xiannian with warm feelings of friendship for fraternal Chinese people, sending up cheers and shouting "Welcome, Welcome," "Friendship, Solidarity."

A silver knife was presented to Mr. Li by an old gentleman at the Kim Il Sung Square when President Kim Il Sung and the Chinese president arrived there amid thunderous cheers of "Hurrah! ".

The knife is presented to the distinguished guest as a traditional symbol of self-protection and longevity in good health.

Paper Says Seoul's Asiad Failed To Yield Promised Tourism Boom

The conservative Asian Wall Street Journal in its September 10-11 issue said that Seoul had failed to create a tourism boom which it had expected during the Asian Games in Seoul.
Follows the article:

Now that the euphoria of South Korea's strong showing in the Asian Games is beginning to subside, questions are being raised about whether the extravaganza has delivered on promises of economic rewards.

Besides pointing to the international recognition and prestige for the country, government officials had predicted the games would produce a surge in turism and related businesses. They also expected long-term benefits to the industry because the Asiad would help it gear up for the 1988 Summer Olympics, which Seoul also will host.

"The impact of the games on the tourism industry has been tremendous," says Kim Zohng-Chill, vice president for marketing and conventions of the state-run Korea National Tourism Corp. and South Korea's chief tourism salesman.

Tourism executives disagree. They say the anticipated Asiad boom turned out a bust, and they say the government bears much of the blame.

The tourism agency says nearly 120,000 foreigners visited South Korea between Sept. 10, when Asiad attendees first started arriving, and Oct. 5, the day the games ended – up less than 5% from the same period last year. The tourism corporation says preliminary figures show the visitors spent $140 million during their stay. (No comparative figures for the same period last year were available.)

Hoteliers, restaurateurs and proprietors of other tourism-related businesses are asking where the money went.

"We didn't see any of it," says the manager of one of Seoul's most popular native-cuisine restaurants. "We had fewer customers than usual during the games, in fact, and lost money." He says he believes many of his regular patrons stayed home, either to watch the games or in the belief that the tourist crush and the tight city-wide security was too much of a hassle.

The owners of many smaller Korean-style restaurants were hit even harder. Some had invested their life savings and borrowed more to upgrade their facilities for the Asiad and for the Summer Olympics.

"The surge in business that we expected didn't happen," says the proprietress of a dumpling shop, who finished renovating her eatery just days before the Asiad opened. "Now we can only look ahead to the Olympics and hope that we can recoup then what we have invested in improvements."

The owner of a downtown tourist shop points to stacks of unsold stuffed tigers, sweatshirts, beer mugs and other Asiad souvenirs: "There sit our expected profits for the year."

The most disappointed, perhaps, are hoteliers, who had pumped millions of dollars into renovation of their properties and sales promotions. Many, especially the managers of the four- and five-star hotels, were expecting more than 90% occupancy during the Asiad. Instead, they wound up with rates in the low-to mid-80s – in many cases lower than rates during the same period last year.

"Business was much worse than expected," says Hur Im-Moo, sales manager for the Shilla Hotel, one of Seoul's biggest luxury hotels. "Our target occupancy for September was 92%, chiefly because of the Asiad. But actual occupancy was just under 80%."

The Shilla's revenue from room sales, says Mr. Hur, was up to forecasts despite the low occupancy rate, because the hotel was able to charge more money for each room than it had expected. But food and beverage sales, especially in its restaurants, were 10% to 15% below projections, and banquet sales were even further off target. "We had expected banquet sales of five billion won ($5.7 million), but they were actually only 3.8 million won."

'Official' Asiad Hotel

Across town at the Lotte Hotel, things weren't much better, despite the fact that it was designated by the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee as the "official" Asiad hotel. In that capacity, it served as headquarters for official guests, staged most of the banquets and was the information center for the games.

"Our forecast for September occupancy was 96%," says Kim Jong-Soo, the hotel's sales manager. "But actual occupancy was only 86%, down from last year's rate of 93% for that month." He says room revenue for the month was projected at $2.5 million but totaled only $2 million, up slightly from last year's September room revenue of $1.7 million because of the higher rates the hotel charged. Food and beverage sales totaled $1.46 million, short of the target of $1.6 million and slightly down from last September's revenue of $1.5 million.

Other five-star hotels, including the Westin Chosun, the Plaza and the Hilton, complain of disappointing sales.

"Our performance was below budget in occupancy," says Beller Siegbert, Hilton's executive assistant manager for marketing and sales. "And it was about 1% below last year's September results."

Tourism executives cite several reasons for their disappointing results, among them a terrorist bomb explosion at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport on Sept. 14, six days before the Asiad opened. The government claims the explosion, which killed five Koreans and injured 30 others, unnerved thousands of foreigners planning to attend the Asiad.

Says a spokesman for the Hyatt Hotel: "We had many cancellations and no-shows because of the airport bombing. So we had very low occupancy during this period."

Hotel executives add that other factors contributed to the letdown, including: an oversupply of hotel rooms in Seoul; overly optimistic projections by the tourism corporation for the number of visitors; poor handling of the hotel booking system run by the Seoul Asiad Games Organizing Committee; and overbearing security procedures at major hotels and restaurants.

"Security control was too severe," says the Shilla's Mr. Hur. "More than half of our food-and-beverage revenue usually comes from outside guests. But those guests and other visitors, including local people, found it hard to dine in our restaurants" because of the ring of security agents around the hotel and the security checks in the lobby.

Too Many Rooms

Tourism officials say there are too many hotel rooms in Seoul, many of them built in the past year to capitalize on the Asiad and the Olympics. They add that the situation is likely to be much worse for the Olympics. An estimated 87 hotels and youth hostels – 17 of them in Seoul alone – with an additional 12,434 rooms are on the drawing boards for completion by the 1988 Summer Olympics.

In addition, industry officials blame the tourism corporation for what they say were unrealistic projections of Asiad visitors, and the Asiad organizing committee for blocking out, or reserving, too many rooms for those expected visitors.

The tourism corporation "told us to expect 160,000 visitors for the Asiad," says a hotel manager. The organizing committee "blocked out 4,000 rooms in 22 hotels," the manager says, "but in the end they didn't take nearly as many as they booked."

At the Shilla, or example, the committee blocked 370 rooms, according to Mr. Hur, but used only a few more than 200–leaving the rest empty. What's worse, some hoteliers say, is the committee held the unused rooms until it was too late for the hotels to sell them.

The tourism agency and the committee "were far too optimistic about the number of visitors who would come to Seoul for the games," says the general manager of another major hotel. "Even if we allow for the Kimpo explosion, and the cancellations it brought, it's easy to see that we would never have achieved their forecasts. So we will be a bit more suspicious of their projections for the Olympics."

Mr. Kim of the tourism corporation disputes those criticisms.

"Our projections weren't that far off," he says. "We said we expected 160,000 visitors during the Asiad and we actually got about 150,000. So we were off by 10,000"

But tourism officials say those figures are misleading. "He's counting everyone who arrived in Seoul from Sept. 10 to Oct. 9," says a department store executive. "But in fact, the Asiad only began Sept. 20 and ended Oct. 5. And it's doubtful that anyone was arriving for the games during the last week of the Asiad, so they shouldn't be counted."

In addition, he notes that several thousand of those counted as Asiad visitors were here to attend the Seoul International Trade Fair, which was held for much of the same period as the

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